

### **Amendments to the Specification:**

Please amend the second full paragraph at page 2 to read as follows:

An image forming apparatus includes an image bearing body, a developing unit, and a transfer unit. The image bearing body bears an electrostatic latent image formed thereon. The developing unit supplies a developer material to the image bearing body to develop the electrostatic latent image into a visible image. The transfer unit transfers the visible image onto a print medium. The developer-removing blade has a longitudinally extending edge in contact with the image bearing body with a line pressure in the range of 3 to 8 gf/mm. The edge removes an amount of residual developer material on the image bearing body. The developer material has substantially spherical particles and has a compressibility ~~in percentage (%)~~ given by  $A = \{(D1-D2)/D1\} \times 100$ , where D1 is an aerated bulk density or bulk density before the developer material is compressed, and D2 is a packed bulk density or bulk density a predetermined time after the developer material begins to be compressed.

Please amend the paragraph bridging pages 11 and 12 of the specification to read as follows:

The inventor found some sort of measurement indicative of how easily the particles of the toner 16 form a most packed structure. The measurement is the difference between aerated bulk density and packed bulk density of the toner 16. Aerated bulk density is one when a sufficient amount of air enters among the particles of toner 16. Packed bulk density is one when the particles of toner 16 held in a container is are subjected to tapping so that there is less air among the toner particles as compared to the aerated toner particles. The difference between aerated bulk density and packed bulk density is referred to as compressibility. The compressibility of toner ~~in percentage (%)~~ is given by Equation (2).

$$A = \{(D2-D1)/D1\} \times 100 \quad \dots(2)$$

where A is compressibility, D1 is aerated bulk density, i.e., bulk density before the toner begins to be packed, and D2 is packed bulk density, i.e., bulk density a predetermined time after the toner begins to be packed.

Please amend the first full paragraph at page 14 of the specification to read as follows:

From the aforementioned test results, toners having compressibility in the range of 35 to 55 [%] are difficult to flip through the gaps between the cleaning blade 19 and the photoconductive drum 11.

Please amend the paragraph bridging pages 15 and 16 of the specification to read as follows:

The flipping through of toner can be prevented and cleaning is improved by a combination of toner 16 and the cleaning blade 19 that ~~fulfil~~ fulfill the following conditions. That is, the toner has compressibility in the range of 35 to 55 [%] and the cleaning blade has resilience in the range of 15 to 40% and is pressed against the photoconductive drum under a line pressure in the range of 3 to 8 gf/mm. Preferably, toner 16 has compressibility in the range of 35 to 55 [%] and the cleaning blade has resilience in the range of 20 to 35%.

Please amend the Abstract of the Disclosure to read as follows:

An image forming apparatus includes an image bearing body, a developing unit, and a transfer unit. The image bearing body bears an electrostatic latent image formed thereon. The developing unit supplies a developer material to the image bearing body to develop the electrostatic latent image into a visible image. The transfer unit transfers the visible image onto a print medium. The developer-removing blade has a longitudinally extending edge in contact with the image bearing body with a line pressure in the range of 3 to 8 gf/mm, the edge removing ~~[[a]]~~ an amount of residual developer material on the image bearing body. The developer material has substantially spherical particles and has compressibility in the range of 30 to 55. The compressibility is given by  $A = \{(D1 - D2)/D1\} \times 100$  [%], where D1 is aerated bulk density and D2 is packed bulk density.